

**Assassination of President Lincoln and Attempt to Assassinate Secretary Seward.**

An unlooked for and terrible calamity has befallen the nation. President Lincoln last night received a wound at the hands of an assassin, the effects of which there are no hopes of his surviving, having been shot while sitting in a theatre witnessing the performance of a play. An attempt was also made, apparently by the same person who shot the President, to take the life of Secretary Seward. The assassin, after firing on the President, rushed in front of the box occupied by the latter, and, waving a long dagger which he held in his right hand, exclaimed, using the motto of the State of Virginia, "No Taxation Without Representation." He then jumped on the stage, and, amidst the intense excitement which ensued, escaped through the rear of the building. The President was shot through the head. He was immediately removed, and on examining the wound the brain was found to be coming therefrom. The best surgical skill was instantly summoned; but it was not thought it could be of any avail towards saving Mr. Lincoln's life. He was still living at an early hour this morning; but the last, melancholy parting scene between himself and family had taken place, and his death was momentarily looked for.

The attempt to assassinate Secretary Seward was made at an earlier hour in the evening than the attack on the President. The assassin forced his way into the sick chamber where Mr. Seward was confined to his bed, and, after dealing disabling blows on the attendants, rushed to the bedside and stabbed the Secretary in the neck and breast. He then fled from the house, mounted a horse and escaped, making use, as he did so, of the same exclamation used in the case of the President's assassination—"No Taxation Without Representation." Though the wounds inflicted on Mr. Seward are not of a mortal character, it is feared that, owing to his previous debilitated condition, they may lead to fatal results.

The assassin had not been arrested up to the hour of our latest despatches. Who he is is not positively known, though suspicion points strongly to a certain individual.

**THE SITUATION.**

General Sherman's army commenced its advance from Goldsboro, N. C., on the 8th inst. It moves in three columns, commanded respectively by General Howard, Sherman and Schofield. General Schofield moved on the 8th, and the remainder of the army on the following day. During the rejoinders over the capture of Richmond, previous to taking up the line of march, General Sherman was called out by his troops, and made a short speech, telling them to prepare to press forward, as no rest was to be given to Johnston. General Johnston's army had evacuated Raleigh, moving to the west of it, leaving the town in possession of four or five thousand of Hampton's cavalry. It was reported that Johnston had gone to Greensboro, at the junction of the Danville and Charlotte Railroads. On the evening of the 10th inst. a small force of General Howard's mounted infantry were attacked by rebel cavalry, who, however, were soon dispersed, with a loss of one hundred men and two pieces of artillery.

It was reported in Goldsboro, N. C., on the 7th inst. that Governor Vance would soon call the North Carolina Legislature together to repeal the secession ordinance and restore the State to the Union.

Jeff. Davis, the ex-President of the late rebel confederacy, has at last been decisively heard from. On the 6th inst. he issued from Danville, Va., a proclamation which we publish this morning. He says that, General Lee having "found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover" Richmond, "it would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury" resulting to the rebel cause from its occupation by the national troops. Still he endeavors to convince his deluded followers that even this event is a "blowing in the wind," as it would liberate Lee's army for more important operations. He announces his purpose to still maintain his bad cause with his "whole heart and soul," and to "never submit to the abandonment of one State of the confederacy." "Virginia," he declares, "shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her territory." Probably ere this, on learning of the surrender of General Lee, Jeff. Davis has become willing to slightly modify this proclamation.

The capture of Selma, Alabama, by General Wilson's cavalry, is confirmed from rebel sources. Mobile papers of the 4th inst. announced that it had been taken, with twenty-three pieces of artillery and a large amount of government property.

A New Orleans despatch states that a furious fire was opened on the rebel works defending Mobile on the night of the 4th inst., and that during its continuance a magazine was exploded in Spanish Fort; but the amount of damage done had not been ascertained. Affairs were quiet in the vicinity of Mobile on the 5th inst. Spanish Fort was still besieged by the troops of the Third and Sixth corps, under General Gordon Granger and A. J. Smith, while Fort Blakeley, another strong rebel work, six miles away from the city, was invested by the seventh corps, General Sherman commanding. Two more Union gunboats, the *St. Charles* No. 46 and *St. Charles* No. 47, were sunk by rebel torpedoes. On the former one man was killed and on the latter four were killed and others wounded. Rebel communication between Spanish Fort and Mobile, as stated in Thursday's *Herald*, was entirely cut off by the national army. General Thomas, with the Fourth corps and thirty-five thousand cavalry, was reported soon to appear in front of Mobile on the north side.

A somewhat confused rebel despatch of the 4th inst. from Augusta, Georgia, indicates that Alabama is being completely overrun by the national cavalry under General Wilson and other commanders, all moving in the direction of Mobile. On the 1st inst. they were reported to be in force near Monticello and Tusculum. General Sherman's force is reported to have burned Red Mountain, the village of the village of Marion, and to have

to have tapped the telegraph in several places and sent dispatches to rebel officers. Two columns of Yankees were also reported to be advancing on Columbus, Mississippi, in the latter part of last month, one from Memphis and the other from Huntsville, Alabama. From the same despatch we learn that the rebel steamer *Gertrude*, with a cargo valued at two million dollars, was sunk in Spanish river, near Mobile, on the 31st ult., by colliding with the steamer *Natchez*, and proved a total loss.

President Lincoln yesterday ordered the revocation of the passes for the rebels Governor Lecher and Senator Hunter to visit Richmond to take part in the proceedings for restoring Virginia to its proper position in the Union. It is said that the military officers in Richmond granted these passes on insufficient authority.

Nearly four hundred and fifty captured rebel officers, including several generals, arrived in Washington yesterday. Among them was General Lee.

Additional details of the ceremonies attending the surrender of General Lee's army are contained in the despatches of our correspondents published this morning.

The *Danville* (Va.) *Register* of the 31st inst. says that General Brokenshire, rebel Secretary of War; the rebel Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and a number of other officers, left Richmond on horseback just previous to its occupation by the national troops, and were expected to arrive in Danville on the 6th inst.

Four Union gunboats recently went up the Chowan river, in North Carolina, for the purpose of co-operating with some cavalry. At Winston a force of rebels was found; but they were soon dispersed by the shells from the gunboats, which ferried the cavalry across the stream and then proceeded to Murfreesboro, on the Meherrin river, which was also captured.

The ram which the rebels had been building at Halifax, N. C., and which they expected to inflict great damage on the national vessels, was discovered in the river, above Plymouth, N. C., on the 8th inst., moving down; but she proved to be a mere shell, having been burned to the water's edge. The rebel ram *Albatross*, sunk at Plymouth by Lieutenant Cushing and his party, has been raised, and is found to be not seriously injured.

Orders to discontinue drafting and recruiting in the Southern division of this State, comprising the first ten Congressional districts, were yesterday received from Washington and transmitted to each of the district provost marshals. Business therefore came to a sudden termination at the Supervisors' rooms in the City Hall Park and at the several provost marshals' offices. Chairman Blunt, of the Volunteering Committee, had two hundred guns fired in honor of the event.

A Cairo despatch says that the rebel Colonel Forrest has arrived at Memphis under a flag of truce for the purpose of conferring with General Washburn on the subject of a proposed extermination of guerrillas.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**

The steamship *Europa*, from Queenstown April 2, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, on her voyage to Boston. Her news is two days later.

The United States Minister at Lisbon had demanded satisfaction from the Portuguese government for the insult and injury done to our flag by firing on the *Niagara* and *Academy*. He requested that the commander of Fort Marmora be dismissed and the Union flag saluted with twenty-one guns. No decision had been come to. The American commanders day that they were about to sail before the appointed time, and say they were merely shifting their anchorage when fired on. Our special correspondence from Coruna gives an interesting narrative of the events which occurred to the date of the sailing of the *Niagara* and *Academy* from their anchorage off that place. The fact of eight guns having just been shipped from England to the Spanish coast increased the belief that there was another rebel privateer operating in the neighborhood. The remains of an American ship, burned to the water's edge, came ashore at Malaga, near Coruna.

The London Times correspondent in Richmond attempts to comfort the Anglo-rebel sympathizers with the assurance that even if Lee and Johnston were defeated the "colored scenes" of the war will trouble the United States during two or three generations.

The London Times ponderous and ridiculous as the asserted tariff law of the United States.

A London journal pays a just tribute to the action of the United States Navy, under Farragut and Porter, during the war.

Comets closed in London, April 1, at 9:50 a.m. for money. United States five-twelves were in brisk demand for the Continent. The value of the bonds experienced a slight relapse from the advance at the end of the week; but they again advanced to 57½ and 58½. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

Two failures in England—a commercial house and a bank—lost up liabilities of over one million sterling.

The Liverpool cotton market was weaker, but quiet, with prices unchanged, on April 1. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions were quiet and steady.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Munger, of the select committee appointed to investigate charges made against certain departments of our city government, reported that the committee was not yet able to make a written report, and asked that they be allowed to continue the investigation during the recess, and that their powers be extended so as to include all the departments in the city. The report was laid on the table. A message was received from the Governor yesterday the Dry Dock, East Broadway and North River Railroad Bill, which was ordered to be printed. The Annual Supply Bill was reported and made the special order for the evening session. The bill to increase the fare on the New York Central Railroad was then taken up and amended so as to prevent discrimination in favor of through freight and against way freight. It was then read and passed by a vote of 18 yeas and 14 nays. The bill was also amended relative to the Croton Aqueduct in New York, and to incorporate the Harry H. and Association of Exempt Firemen. The Governor's annual message for Metropolitan Fire Commissioners were rejected in executive session by a vote of 15 yeas and 17 nays.

In the Assembly bills were reported for the erection of a new Capitol, to provide grounds for a final resting place of the remains of New York Volunteers who fell at Gettysburg and Antietam, and to change the name of the Mariners' Savings Institute. Mr. Weed moved to take from the table the Metropolitan Health Bill, which was carried by a vote of yeas 41, nays 21. The question of the reorganization of the vote by which the bill was lost was reached in evening session. When the result was announced, the bill was declared lost by a vote of yeas 32, nays 50.

South American advices, dated to the 11th of March, received via England, by the steamship *Europa*, report the surrender of the city of Montevideo to General Flores. The Brazilians were in possession of the place. This confirms the statements given in the *Herald* of the 8th and 10th inst.

The Ciudad steamship *Asia* reached Halifax from Boston at half past eleven P. M. on Thursday, and sailed for Liverpool at three o'clock A. M. yesterday.

The steamship *Corinth*, from Havana on the 5th and Nassau on the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday. Her Havana advices are no later than those noticed in yesterday's *Herald*. The Anglo-rebel blockade running steamship *Bartholomew* arrived at Nassau on the 30th ult., from Galveston, with one thousand bales of cotton. She reports twelve Union vessels of Galveston Bay, and that the town is garrisoned by twelve hundred rebels.

The French *Republique* was wrecked on Great Inagua on the 25th of February, and three of her crew were drowned. When the *Corinth* was about four hours from this port some alcohol was exploded in the hold of the ship from the blaze of a candle, by which two persons were killed and three others seriously injured.

A New Orleans journal of the 8th inst. claimed to have intelligence that the commander of the principal army of Juarez in Central Mexico had abandoned the contest, and that his troops had returned to their homes.

President Lincoln has recently recognized José A. Godey as consul of the Mexican republic at San Francisco, which fact would seem to be a contradiction of all the reports that our government designed acknowledging Maximilian's empire.

Yesterday being Good Friday, the anniversary of the crucifixion of the Saviour, there were no services in the churches.

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The Revolutionary History of the War Upon the Country.

No one can question that a greater development of this nation is to flow on a direct result from the war we have just passed through. Wars for national life and a great cause always develop, invigorate and impel a people, however small their power may be; and if they are finally crushed by such wars they go down a better and greater people than they were when the war began—a people higher in the social scale. But when such a war is waged on so stupendous a scale as our war has been, and by a people with so much intellectual and moral force, so much capability of growth, it cannot be but that the changes and progress that it must induce will be such as to bolt the all the examples of the past and to revolutionize completely the present.

We believe that the influence in that way that the war is to have upon the country will amount to scarcely less than a new organization of our national life. Through all the future we will be a different people from that we have been. We have sloughed away in these few terrible years the forms of the older life, and already we are taking new ones with an instinctive sense of what we are to be. Our national character grows larger in the contemplation of what we have done and by contact with great events. In the seventy years past Americans showed that the rudimentary freedom of the Revolutionary days, developing all the arts of peace, could be greater mechanics, inventors, traders and sailors than any other men; and now we have shown that Americans, taunted for their success in these arts and their love of the "almighty dollar," are possessed also of the grander manhood that succeeds in war; that they make also better soldiers than any other men, and that they can carry war to the same high pitch of development that they have carried so many other arts. The consciousness of this influence the national mind and character, and will stamp with a large and noble spirit the literature, history and philosophy that will grow out of it.

Our national industry and commerce will also feel this revolutionary effect, and vastly improved and enlarged commercial and financial systems will be the result. The undaunted spirit of the navy will communicate itself to a mercantile marine that will make our flag familiar on every sea, and the world will derive new wealth from the fact that the attention of these people has been for the first time fixed upon the great questions incident to the national finances. Industry, assuming a thousand new forms, will give us the full benefit of the untold resources of this great continent, and we shall be richer, more prosperous in all ways, more happy and more free than we ever were, or than any other people ever were. From the memorable epoch of the closing of this war the great revolution in our national life begins, and we take a fresh and glorious start.

The steamship *Asia*, Captain McQuinn, of the *London* line, will sail at noon to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The *Europa*, for Southampton and Hamburg, also sails to-day. The *Asia* will close at half-past ten A. M. at the Post Office.

Captain Perrell, of the steamer *Commodore*, arrived at this port yesterday from New York City, stating that when off Cape Hatteras, on the 11th inst., he passed ten or twelve dead bodies floating on the water, which were supposed to be some of those lost when the steamer *Gertrude* was destroyed by fire. In yesterday's *Herald* was noticed the fact of floating bodies having been seen in the same vicinity, on the same day, by the captain of the steamship *Bowman*.

John Lecher, a wine merchant, and Christian Scholtz, a jeweler, were yesterday committed to the *Texas* for trial, on the charge of having attempted to bury the body of Mr. L. H. Williams, on the night of the 9th inst. Scholtz, after his arrest, made a confession, acknowledging his complicity in the affair.

There was no action of either of the stock boards or the Gold Exchange yesterday. Stocks were, however, firm on the street, and gold closed steady at 146.

Commercial matters were unusually quiet yesterday, and the day was more generally observed as a religious holiday than we ever know Good Friday to be before. Business was very quiet, and there was a general disinclination to do anything until the country shall have been restored to something like order. On "Change" four was dull, but prices were without material change. Wheat was firmer for spring, but dull and heavy for winter. Corn was firm and in limited supply. Oats were also scarce, and in higher. Pork was in improved demand and firmer. Beef ruled steady. Lard was quiet but firm, while whiskey was decidedly lower and less active. Freight was dull and sales were nominal.

**A Proclamation from Jeff. Davis—His "Voice is Still for War."**

Jeff. Davis has turned up again. He has issued a proclamation from Danville, and his "voice is still for war." The reader will find that proclamation in another part of this paper. It is savage, sanguinary and defiant, from first to last; but it was issued upon the false presumption that, though he had lost Richmond, General Lee had escaped with his army. This absurdly belligerent edict is dated Danville, April 6, several days before the surrender of Lee, and doubtless before any information had reached Danville of the accumulating and fatal disasters of his awful retreat.

Under this delusive idea, however, that he still had Lee's army to support him, Davis defiantly falls back upon the strategy of Ben Wood. "The finest army of the confederacy, under its ablest military leader, had been greatly trammelled," he says, "by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital;" and thus it had been "forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprises." In other words General Grant had driven this "finest army of the confederacy" into Richmond, and had turned the key on it till it ready to draw General Lee out and run him down. But, although Davis "cannot conceal the moral and material injury" to his cause from the loss of his capital, he agrees with Ben Wood that his armies, "now relieved of the duty of guarding particular points, are free to move from point to point, and to strike the enemy in detail, far from his base." Just as they struck Sherman, for instance, in his marches through Georgia, South and North Carolina.

Davis, at all events, declares that "Virginia shall be held and defended;" that he will "never abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any State of the confederacy;" but that if compelled to withdraw temporarily, he "will return, again and again, till the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free." This was on the 5th of April, at Danville, and we dare say that by this time Davis, a little more enlightened, has abandoned Virginia and North and South Carolina, and is perhaps meditating at Augusta, Ga., upon the safest route, via Texas, to Mexico.

It is possible, however, that the mad ambition and the terrible disappointments and misfortunes that have fallen upon this unhappy man have rendered him utterly reckless in his despair. If so, he will probably persist in his madness till stopped in a violent and ignominious death. But we cannot imagine that he has become so completely deranged. We rather incline to think that there is "a method in his madness"—something of strategy, to cover up his real designs, and to get safely off without exciting dangerous suspicions among his followers till well out of the way of danger.

In this view of his declared purposes of war to the death, we shall not be surprised if we do not hear directly from him again this side of the Mississippi river or the island of Cuba. Clearly he is not in the mood to accept a pardon; nor do we think that he seeks the unpleasant alternative threatened him of that "sour apple tree."

As we go marching on.

Davis, in short, must have had some misgivings of Sheridan's cavalry, and, as we conjecture, he only stopped at Danville to hurl back upon "the Yankees" his last shout of wrath and defiance, and is off "for Cowan and market."

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**MOBILE.**

**Fierce Bombardment of Spanish Fort.**

**REPORTED LOSS OF TWO THIR-CLAS.**

**DESTRUCTION OF REBEL TRANSPORTS.**

**THE CONTINUANCE OF THE SIEGE.**

**ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED REBEL OFFICERS.**

**THE SITUATION.**

New Orleans papers of the 6th inst. have been received. The *Times* contains correspondence from our forces in front of Spanish Fort, Ala., to the 20th ult., and from Lakeport to the 4th inst. Siege guns and mortars are mounted by our forces near Spanish Fort, so as to almost, if not quite, cut off all rebel communication by land or water.

A rebel transport and hospital boat have been destroyed.

The Union tin-clad No. 45 was sunk by a torpedo and one man killed.

The *True Delta* has a report of the loss of the United States tin-clad *Reynolds*, by the explosion of a torpedo, while participating in the attack upon Spanish Fort. The correspondent states that two others (names not given) were blown up in a similar manner. Four persons were killed upon the *Reynolds* and fifteen wounded.

THE GRAND ATTACK.

Upon the rebel works have been commenced on the 24 inst.

THE REBEL LOSS.

Another correspondent, from the same locality, under date of the 1st inst., writes:—

The military situation is very encouraging, although it has assumed the proportions of a regular siege.

By private advices, not yet confirmed, the rebel loss inside Spanish Fort is five hundred and fifty killed and wounded out of four thousand. Our total loss (on estimate of two corps) is probably the same. Proportion of killed small.

Rebel General Myrte (a new man) is in command at the fort.

The rebel communication with Mobile is entirely suspended.

Rebel (seventh corps) is investing Fort Blakeley, six miles above Spanish Fort.

Thomas, with the Fourth corps and thirty-five thousand cavalry, is expected in the rear of Mobile. Nothing definite has been received from him for several days.

**THE ALABAMA RAID.**

Rebel Accounts of General Wilson's Movement on Selma and Montgomery—Heavy Co-operating Column Moving Through Mississippi—Affairs About Mobile—The Wounding and Capture of General Stanton, &c.

Western papers of late date represent the enemy as "moving through the interior of Alabama in large force, from points on the Tennessee river. Two divisions are near Monticello, commanded by McCook.

The enemy are in force near Tusculum.

Six thousand from Tusculum divided at Jasper—one column went to Tusculum and the other towards Monticello. McCook's command was at Elyton on Tuesday, March 28. He had a large wagon train and artillery. He burned the village of Elyton and Red Mountain Iron Works. The enemy have tapped the telegraph line at unknown points and despatched to Southern cities.

General Stanton was killed by a rebel shell, which he was wounded seriously, and left by the enemy below Pollard, carried by the *Yankee*, to report at Barham on the 5th of April.

The *Charles*, of the 27th, states that two columns of Yankees are advancing on Columbus, Mississippi. One from Huntsville had reached point thirty-five miles above Columbus. Another started from Memphis, four thousand strong, well provided with pack mules, and well mounted, and are in the vicinity of Pontotoc, Miss.

The steamers *Gertrude* and *Natchez* collided at the mouth of Spanish river, near Mobile, at midnight Friday, March 31. The *Gertrude* sank in a few minutes. Cargo valued at two millions, and consisted of provisions, which belonged to citizens who had purchased to supply themselves for the siege of Mobile, total loss. The *Natchez* is unhurt.

Captain Vernon Lock, of the privateer *Retribution*, is in prison at Nassau.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. OWENS.—Mr. Owens will appear as Caleb Plummer, in the *Ordeal on the Heath*, at a matinee to-day, and in the regular performance to-night. This will be Mr. Owens' last night, and there are, therefore, only two more opportunities to see this exquisite personation. Mr. Owens has played two hundred nights this season and his engagement has been a remarkably successful one—the two memorable points in it being his wonderful delineation of *Satanstoe* and the delicious performance of the old toymaker. None who have hitherto neglected to see Caleb Plummer should miss the last chance.

Personal Intelligence.

Samuel Downing, one of the survivors of the *Rebellion*, has arrived at the Astor House, intending, in accordance with the invitation of the committee, to take part in the celebration on the 25th. He is one hundred and four years old, but is quite hale and hearty. His home is at Billings, Vermont county, in this State.

The Seven-Grainy Economy.

Transmission, April 14, 1865.

Jeff. Davis reports the subscription to the anniversary loan to-day, 20,000,000, including a single subscription of nearly half a million from New York, and large Western subscriptions; one from Pittsburgh of \$100,000 and one from Chicago of \$250,000. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of \$50 and \$100 was twenty-five hundred.

Part Sanitary Celebration at Bangor.

Bangor, Me., April 14, 1865.

The restoration of the old flag to Fort Sumter was celebrated here to-day by a national salute at noon, by a display of all the flags on public and private buildings, and by the raising of the Stars and Stripes on the tower over the city by means of a hoisting line bearing the name of V. S. Owen.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED REBEL OFFICERS.

General Patrick in command of Richmond.

General Weitzel relieved of command at Richmond.

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General